don papers to the 20th Nov. from which they have made the following extracts.

In commenting on the late orders of the British government, declaring the ports of France and her allies blockaded, one of the Cork papers observes :—

The country, which we should be disposed most kindly towards us, but which comes most under the operation of the late decrees of council, is America—to her they will be especially injurious ; but she even did not remonstrate, that we know of, against the unjust & unexampled persecution of France against our trade, and consequently in a great degree against her own. Her intercourse with the French and Spanish West-India-Islands, which formed the most lucrative branch of her commerce will suffer heavily by the blockade system, if not be utterly distroyed. It will injure all her foreign trade, which a reference to the shipping list of London and Liverpool, and of N. York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, &c. &c. will prove that to be immense.—Lloyd's list, within a very short period, lately had 239 arrivals of American ships with cargoes, in the United States, from different quarters of the world. There are few of these that would not have come within the blockading system, and it therefore may be judged how materially American commerce will be affected by its future execution. We can only repeat our regret for what is likely to result, but we could not recommend any reduction of that spirit which is manifested in the late orders. It is as incumbent upon Bonaparte to relax in his system as for his majesty—he is the author of it. And America, or any other country may as fairly expect that he will abandon his strictness, as that our sovereign shall relinquish his. He must first give away, and until he does, we trust to see our plan operating with undiminished vigour.

LONDON, November 19.

The American minister is understood to be surprised at the terms of the late decree of our cabinet. His surprise is indeed very natural ; as not the remotest idea of such a measure was intimated to Mr. Monroe upon his departure—nay more, lord Bathurst states, that it was unknown to our minister, Mr. Rose, and that it was not determined upon when he sailed. Pinckney is said to complain particularly of that part of the decree which relates to "Certificates or origin" ; as that arrangement is altogether calculated to prevent the intercourse of America with any port of France or its dependencies. This arrangement is conceived perfectly wanton, as it cannot serve any avowed object of this country, and must injure America. "Certificates of origin" are documents obtained from the French Consuls, testifying that the cargo to which they refer is not of the produce or manufacture of the British empire, and the production of such a certificate is necessary before any cargo from a neutral can be landed in an enemy's port. Now the destruction of such documents must completely extinguish the commerce of neutrals with any part of the enemy's territory, which is an object not professed in the order of council If ministers really determine on such an object, they should have distinctly avowed it, and not have continued to wrap it up in that mass of words and complication of sentence which marks the whole of these orders, and which leaves these merchants subject to the capricious and too often contradictory interpretation of courts of admiralty The American merchants, however, have been able to trace in this labyrinth of phrases the hostile tendency of the decree against their trade, and they have accordingly remonstrated. Some of these gentlemen have already had an interview with Mr. Perceval ; and a deputation from the Committee of American Merchants are *this day* to meet earl Bathurst, Mr. Canning, Mr. Perceval, Mr Rose, and Mr. Huskisson, in order to ascertain the precise construction which ministers and their agents mean to put upon the orders of council.

It is stated that some further orders of council for the regulation of trade are determined upon by ministers. To some of those orders the late decrees refer, but one of a new description is expected, which is said to be much more of an hostile character with regard to neutrals, than any that have yet appeared.

All who are concerned in the American trade seem to consider it a mere pretence on the part of minitsters, that these measures had not been long since determined upon. It must, indeed, be recollected, that the threat of a general blockade has been the common topic of conversation on change, particularly among the ministerial circles, for more than two months past.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

DEATH OF EARL GREY.—Saturday last died, at his house, called Fallowden, near Alnwick, Northumberland and in the 79th year of his age, the right hon. Charles Earl Grey, K. B. gen. of the 3d regiment of dragoons, and gov. of the island of Guernsey. His lordship served at the battle of Minden, and was the only surviving officer who served under gen. Wolfe at Quebec, to whom he was aid-de-camp.

It is expected that there will be two resignations in the cabinet, before the meeting of parliament—that of the duke of Portland and lord Castlereaugh, in consequence of their indisposition. In such case the marquis of Wellesley will certainly be the Premier.—Lord Grey's death was rather sudden, and as lord Howic, now lord Grey, will be called up to the house of Peers, a new leader of the opposition must be selected in the commons. Mr. Sheridan if he thinks fit, will be the political successor of lord Grey, in parliament, but should he decline, lord Henry Petty or Mr. Whitbread will take the lead on the minority side of the house.

Letters of the 28th ult. have been received from St. Petersburg. They contain the strongest assurance of the pacific dispositions of the Russian government. The exchange, notwithstanding the arrival of several British ships had fallen considerable. The cargoes, it was said had been purchased and drawn for long before the vessels arrived. This would account for the depreciation of exchange. The Russian army is described as being more numerous and in a higher state of discipline and appointment, than at any period of the late war.

The hopes of peace excited by the arrival of the flag of truce have been soon dissipated, and the stocks have come to their former level. It is now ascertained that the dispatches brought to prince Stahremberg, relate to some private concerns of that nobleman, and not to any political object.

A strange report got into circulation yesterday respecting the destination of the squadron now assembled at St. Helen's. It was said that it was intended to stop the Russian fleet, and conduct it into a British port. We should be sorry if our relations with the court of St Petersburgh were in so precarious a state as to render a precautionary measure of this kind necessary. We believe they are not. Had the Russian government the smallest apprehensions of a rupture, we may be assured that the squadron which it had in the Mediterranean would not have gone into Gibraltar. There was nothing to prevent it from taking shelter in Toulon.

It is reported that the East Indiaman, the Skelton Castle has been taken by the Piedmontese frigate off Acheen Head.

Lord Mellville is mentioned as successor to the Duke of Portland.

CORK, Nov. 27.

SIR SIDNEY SMITH.

The destination of Sir Sidney Smith for this port has been discredited by his not arriving here long before this time, with favorable wind he had. The only accurate information hitherto known of this gallant admiral is what follows, which has just reached us :—The Susannah, from Lisbon, which arrived in this port yesterday, fell in with Sir Sidney Smith's squadron on the 13th instant consisting of five sail of the line, then within about two days sail of the Tagus. On the 14th. in lat. 47, 30, long. 8, 35. W. she met with the Niobe frigate, which stated that the squadron she had seen the preceding day was that commanded by Sir Sidney Smith, and that he was proceeding to Lisbon.

FEDERAL GAZETTE
AND BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30.

One Eastern mail yet due.

The British armed schooner in Hampton Roads has dispatches for Mr. ROSE, and is to proceed immediately to Annapolis.

(Norfolk Herald, Jan. 23.)

Washington, January 29.

A message was received from the senate, notifying, that they had passed the bill making appropriations for the support of government during the year 1808, with an amendment ; also, a bill, entitled, An act to revise and continue in force the 19th section of the act entitled an act to ascertain and fix the military establishment of the U. S. and to extend the provisions thereof.

And then the house adjourned to attend the funeral of Mr. Darby.

The order is as follows: Clergy ; Corpse ; Pall-Bearers ; New-Jersey Delegation, as Chief Mourners ; Committee of Arrangement ; Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives ; Speaker of the House of Representatives ; Clerk of the House of Representatives ; Members of the House of Representatives ; Serjeant at Arms of the Senate ; Vice-President, Secretary of Senate ; Members of Senate ; Heads of Departments ; Citizens.

General Moreau arrived at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 15th ult.

We the subscribers being nominated to represent this city in the city convention to be elected on Monday next, do hereby certify that it is our opinion that the property qualification of the electors of the mayor and members of the city council is at present too high, and ought to be lowed, and that we will use all lawful means to have the same altered at the next session of the legislature of this state.

First ward.
Conrad Reinicker,
W. Winchester.

Second ward.
Richardson Stuart,
Ezasmus Uhler.

Third ward.
Peter Hoffman,
Levi Hollingsworth.

Fourth ward:
Christr Raborg, senr.
David Armour.

Fifth ward.
Daniel Howland,
Samuel M'Kim.

Sixth ward:
George Ackerman,
John Diffenderffer.

Seventh ward.
Patrick Bennet,
Ludwig Herring.

Eighth ward.
Thomas Cole.
Job Smith.

CHARTER ELECTION.

On Monday are to be elected the members of an important convention. We have considered it a duty we owed to the public generally to devote a considerable pr portion of this evening's Gazette to essays on the subject ; which will not be deemed improper, as this is the last day of publication, previous to the election.

We cannot suppose that any of our readers remain now unacquainted with the merits of the case. They will remember too, that although two delegates to the convention must be residents of *each* ward, yet the *sixteen* are to be voted for by every elector.

Communication.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In the Post of last evening, it is asserted that our much respected late mayor of Baltimore, JAMES CALHOUN, esq is decidedly in favour of the proposed alterations in the charter. The editor of another paper has declared that he is *authorised* to say that James Calhoun and Henry Payson, both "*uniform and decided republicans*," will support the ticket, which is in nomination for the adoption of the proposed alterations. Such statements might with reason affect the opinion of many who repose great and deserved confidence in the sentiments of these highly respectable citizens ; it has therefore been ascertained that both these gentlemen are decidedly opposed to the new charter, and will both vote against the alterations.

Any person yet doubting this statement, may remove those doubts by calling at this office.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[*TAKEN for the FEDERAL GAZETTE.*]

MILITARY PEACE ESTABLISHMENT

[*Debate on the 27th Jan.*]

Mr. *Chandler* called for the order of the day on the bill from the senate making an addition to the military peace establishment of the U States.

Mr. *R. Nelson* moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the first day of march He thought that the addition contemplated by it was too trifling to merit attention. He believed that the bill only contemplated the raising of one battalion of cavalry and one of riflemen. He had another reason for wishing it postponed : a committee of the house were about to bring in a bill to increase the military establishment of the U. S, and he wished to see that acted on first.

Mr. *Desha* thought the gentleman was mistaken ; he believed the bill contemplated the raising an additional regiment of infantry also. He considered this addition necessary, particularly for New Orleans, which was in a very defenceless situation.

Mr *Nelson* would only ask, whether the people of New Orleans were so depraved as to require a military government to keep them in order ? he hoped not. He would never consent to such a measure.

Mr *Desha* insisted, that at New Orleans we ought to have an additional number of troops. He said the people of that country were not what are called republicans : they had been brought up under a monarchical form of government, and were attached to it. And should an attack be made on that country by any foreign power many of them would probably join in it.

Mr. *Campbell* thought it was necessary to increase our military peace establishment. We frequently hear of the movements of the Indians on our frontiers, where our citizens, from their scattered situation, were unable to defend themselves The subject was certainly worthy consideration.

Mr *Macon* said, that to talk about war, and to add one or two regiments to our peace establishment was trifling. What were these regiments raised for ? not on the war, but on the peace establishment. What circumstances had lately transpired to render an increase of the peace establishment necessary. The present situation of our country bore a much greater resemblance to war than to peace. He was opposed to increasing the Peace Establishment ; he feared we should go on increasing, by little and little, until at length we should have an army too great to be controuled. If an army was to be raised, he wished it done upon the War Establishment.

Mr. *Dana* said, that in order to consider the subject, he did not know but it would be better to refer the bill to a select committee. Yet although the title of the bill was, "a supplement to the act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," he never could have imagined that troops raised on the peace establishment would not fight in case of war ; nor could he have supposed that they would not fight with as much discipline as troops raised on the war establishment. If an additional number of men was necessary to protect our frontiers, he should be in favor of raising them. He was not certain that it was necessary, but as this bill had passed the senate, it was undoubtedly worthy of attention : we had been told from high authority that we were "all republicans, all federalists ;" he could not imagine, therefore, that we would be willing to act each against the other.

Mr. *Holland* contended, that there was no necessity for increasing the military peace establishment, either for the purpose of resisting domestic rebellion, foreign invasion, or the Indians on our frontiers. The militia was competent to all these objects.

Mr *Rowan* begged gentlemen to consider the situation of the western country, before they put this bill out of their power. The northern boundary of the state of Ohio, of the Indiana, Michigan and St. Louis Territories, were all exposed. It was true, that the Indians professed the greatest respect for what they call their "Great Father," the president ; but it was also well known, that great alarm existed as to the late meetings of the Indians ; and to this moment it was not known for what purpose they had assembled. There ought, therefore, to be a small force in the western country There ought also to be a pretty strong force at New Orleans. We might talk of patriotism ; but it was well known that New Orleans was the key to the western country, and that whatever power should possess Orleans, would control the western country. It would be good policy to have a regular force there, at least for a time, to quiet the minds of the people. He was opposed, in general, to the principle of a standing army ; but he was in favor of such an establishment as would tend to give tranquility and quiet to those citizens who inhabit our frontiers.—He had no objection to the bill lying on the table, but was opposed to its being postponed so long as the first of March.

Mr. *Troup* said no gentleman on the floor was more anxious then himself for an increase of the army, particularly on account of the exposed situation of the state of Georgia ; but he never would consent to an increase of the army until the charges against the commander in chief were cleared up, and the confidence of the people restored.

Mr. *Clark* would be glad to know what proof the people of Louisiana had ever given of their disaffection towards the government of the United States. When the Spanish army of 2000 men, had appeared within 7 miles of Nagidoches, the people of that district had volunteered their services to offer them. We was, however, in favor of increasing the army, from the exposed situation of the frontiers of that territory ; for when the troops marched from N. Orleans, in 1806, to repel the Spaniards, that city was left without a single company to defend it. At the same time he would be bold to say, there was no truth in the charge of their being disaffected to the government of the United States.

Mr. *Lyon* hoped he would not be charged with being an advocate for a standing army because he was in favor of the bill ; but he was anxious that the country should be put in a state of defence, and would give his consent to a much larger increase of the army. Were we to wait for a declaration of war, before we raised any force ? He knew not how gentlemen would excuse themselves, when they said we were in danger of war, and yet they would vote against the bill. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Troup) had said, that he would not vote for an increase of the army until the character of the commander in chief was cleared up. That was no argument with him ; for he had no doubt the president would either see his character clearedup, or would dismiss him. He did not wish to see our frontiers left naked : he believed that the Indians were capable of destroying the whole of the Michigan territory, and that the British had a much larger regular force in that quarter than the U. States. He was therefore was in favor of increasing our military establishment.

Mr. *Nelson* said his object in wishing to postpone this bill was to see whether we should have a peace or a war establishment. The chairman of a committee of the house had a bill ready on that subject which he was only waiting for an opportunity to offer the house. He was not arguing as to the propriety of the peace or war establishment. It might happen that if the war establishment was disagreed to, he should vote for the peace establishment, or he might not ; his mind was not made up on the subject. But if we were to have a war establishment it would be unnecessary to adopt the bill on the table.

Several other members spoke on the subject, when Mr. Lyon called for the ayes and noes on the motion to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the first of March, and they were as follows :

Ayes.—Messrs. Bassett, Bibb, Blount, Brown, Butler, Chandler. M. Clay, Dawson, Eppes, Gardner, Garnet, Goodwyn, Grey, Harris, Heister, Holland, Holmes, Lewis, Lloyd, Macon, Marion, D. Montgomery, T. Moore, John Morrow, R. Nelson, Newbold, Pitkin, Randolph, Rea, J. Richards, M Richards, Stedman, Stanford, Seaver, Trigg, Troup Van Horne, Verplank, Whitehill, Wilbour, Wilson, —41.

Nays—Alexander, L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Bacon, Bard, Barker, Boyle, Burwell, Calhoun, G. W. Campbell, J. Campbell, Carlton, Champion, Chittenden, Clopton, Cobb, Cutts, Dana, Davenport, Deane, Desha, Durell. Elliott, Ely, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gardenier, Goldsborough, Green, Helms, Hoge, Howard, Humphries, Ilsly, Jenkins. Johnson, Jones, Kelly, Kenan, Kirkpatrick, Lambert, Livermore, Love, Lyon Masters, Macreery, Milner, J. Montgomery, Jer. Morrow, Moseley, Mumford, Newton, Nicholas, Porter, Pugh, Quincey, Rhea, Riker, Rowan, Russell, Smith, J. K. Smith, Southard, Storer, Sturgis, Swart, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Upham, Van Allen, Van Dyke, Whorton, M. Williams, Winn, Witherall—78.

The bill was then referred to a committee appointed on that part of the president's message relating to our naval and military establishments.

Married on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. George Dashiell, THOMAS B. DORSEY, Esquire, to Miss MILCAH GOODWIN, daughter of William Goodwin, Esq. of this city.

Baltimore College,

January 30, 1808.

The Trustees of Baltimore College will please to take notice that their next quarterly meeting will be held on Monday the 1st of February, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The following report of the Committee of examination was submitted to the Board of Trustees at their last meeting and unanimously adopted :

BALTIMORE, January 25.

The Committee appointed by the board of Trustees of Baltimore College to superintend the last quarterly examination of the Students of that institution respectfully submit the following report, viz :

Indisposition and other causes, precluding the attendance of some of the members of the committee, those who were exempt from such disabilities thought it incumbent on them to bestow an increased attention on the trust reposed in them ; and they were amply rewarded by an interesting exhibition of talent, industry, and acquirement, on the part of the ingenuous youth of the institution. It is with great pleasure the committee assure the board, that the progress of the students in the various departments of Science and Literature is such as to demonstrate the wisdom and expedience of the plan adopted for their instruction ; to reflect honor on the respectable faculty who have the execution of it ; and to encourage the board in the continuance of their exertions to advance the interests and reputation of Baltimore College.

JAMES INGLIS,
JAS. H. M'CULLOCH,
JOHN SCOTT.

Januare 30. d2t

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

From the London Shipping List, of Nov. 17, 18 and 19, by Captain Duplex.

At London, Herschel, Parrot, from Virginia ; Industry, Moore, Charleston ; Ocean, M'Tagget, India. From Gravesend, sailed Nov. 17 ship Suffolk Thompson, for N. York. At Ramsgate, William, Tocker, and Cora, Mason, from Virginia. The Juno & Dryade, from America for Liverpool, have had pilots on board for several days, but cannot get in on account of contrary winds. At London, Diana, Sanderson, from Savannah. At Gravesend, the Resolution, Frazer, from Labradore ; William and Emma, Courtney ; and Atalanta, Trott, from Messina. Sailed from Deal, Nov. 18, Galen, Stedman, for the West Indies.

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 1st of Feb. at 11 o'clock, at the auction room, at the head of Gay-street dock, will commence the sale of

A variety of Dry Goods ;

After which, at 12 o'clock,

The CARGO, of the brig Blanchy, from Martinique, consisting of
40 hhds and 1 tierce Muscovado Sugar, of superior quality, and
29 tierces } first quality Green
59 barrels } COFFEE.

ALSO,

38 chests Teas,
25 kegs of Powder, without reserve,
Holland and Country Gin, &c. &c.

R. LEMMON & Co. Auct'rs.

January 30.

Sale by Auction.

Will be added to our sale of DRY GOODS, on MONDAY, and sold without reserve for cash,

40 pieces Gilla H'dkfs.
250 do. India Muslins, assorted,
50 do. Chintz and Calicoes,
Leno Shawls,
Cambric Dress Robes,
Black, Blue, and Olive Superfine Cloths,
Furniture Dimities, &c.

R. LEMMON & CO. Auct'rs.

January 30.

By Order of the Mangers.

Mr. Duport's JUVENILE ASSEMBLILS,

WILL COMMENCE

On WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT,

The 3d of February.

TICKETS

For the season will be ready for delivery to subscribers at his room in the Assembly house, in East street from 3 to 6 o'clock of Tuesday next. January 30 d3t

2,500 Sugar Moulds,

Of a superior quality, received direct from the manufactory, and for sale by

ISAIAH MANKIN.

Who has also for sale,

200 boxes large White Codfish, suitable for retailing,
15 hhds. do.
25 half bbls No. 1, Beef,
30 kegs Tongues and Sounds,
20 qr casks excellent Sherry Wine,
30 kegs Fresh Ground Ginger,
1000 wt. Spanish Leaf Tobacco, for Cigars,
10 boxes Cordials, assorted,
4 puncheons Jamaica Rum,
2 pipes best Holland Gin,
1 pipe Cherry Bounce,
50 bbls Glauber Salts,
80 do. Cider Vinegar, superior quality,
Copal Varnish, &c.

ALSO,

An invoice of about 2500 dollars worth of Dry Goods, consisting of Cambrick Muslins, Pullicat H'dkfs, &c. which will be disposed of on 12 months credit for approved endorsed paper. ☞Exchange on New-York and Boston.

January 30. d

Hazlehurst, Brothers & Co.

Offer for Sale,

Sheet Lead, Bar Lead and Pig Lead,
Wine Bottles, 100 gr.
Crown Glass, in crates,
Grind Stones,
Mustard in 1-4 bottles, in boxes,
Castile Soap.

ALSO,

L. P. Madeira Wine, and
Champaigne Wine of a superior quality.

January 30. eo12t

Phœnix Fire Office.

The following Policies will expire in February:
No. 272,080 James Allstan, the 2d
272,081 Lewis Atterbury, 4th
272,082 Thomas and Caldcleugh, 7th,
272,084 Talbot Jones, 18th,
272,085 }
272,086 } Hezekiah Clagett, 23d.

The immense Property detained in Warehouses and ships in consequence of the embargo may (at *very low* premiums) be insured against loss by Fire, during the ensuing boisterous months Orders left at the company's office in Second street, will be duly attended to. DAVID STEWART, Agent.

January 80. d6t

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers Executors of the last will and testament of Nicholas Jessop, deceased ; request all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to either of the subscribers, at or before the twenty fifth day of August next, as they intend on that day to make a final settlement with the heirs according to the demise and all those indebted to said estate to make payment immediately to either WM JESSOP, or CHARLES JESSOP,

Executors of Nicholas Jessop.

January 30. eo4t

Advertisement.

Was committed to the jail of Cæcil County on the 2d instant, on suspicion of being a runaway, a Negro MAN, who calls himself PHILIP, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a very dark complexion. He had on when he was committed, a wool hat, linsey woolsey jacket and trowsers, he says he was sold by John Tyler, near Frederick-town, to Mr. Crown. The owner of said Negro is requested to come forward within 60 days and pay all legal costs and charges, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.

JOHN BEXTER, Sheriff
Of Cæcil County

Elkton, January 30. law2m

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

Good Printing Ink,

(FORTY-FIVE CENTS PER POUND.)

IN SMALL KEGS.